MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 SEPTEMBER 1982

Lebanon

Political Situation -- All the wars of others in Lebanon at Lebanon's expense must end, President Amin al-Jumayyil declared in a speech at his swearing-in ceremony, which was braodcast live by Beirut radio. He said Lebanon will seek the evacuation of all foreign armies from its soil and will deploy an army "from all Lebanon and for all Lebanon" throughout all its territory. He also expressed determination to consolidate friendly and cordial relations with all the world, "starting with those closest to us, our Arab brothers."

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan spoke after Al-Jumayyil, telling the assembled deputies that all should rally round the president, who has sincerely committed himself to be above parties and sects. The prime minister subsequently submitted a letter of resignation to Al-Jumayyil, Beirut radio reported. The new president's first step will be to declare greater Beirut unified and demilitarized, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

In other developments both Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi congratulated Al-Jumayyil on his election as president, according to Beirut radio and AFP. In remarks broadcast by Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami expressed hope that Al-Jumayyil will be able to achieve the goals defined in his inauguration speech and stressed that the leaders of the north are prepared to "extend our hands to every hand extended to us in order to restore Lebanon's unity."

Security Situation -- The Lebanese Army continued to expand its control over west Beirut, deploying in positions evacuated by the Israelis, Beirut radio reported. Meanwhile, three IDF soldiers were wounded in southwest Beirut by bazooka fire, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. In east Beirut an ammunition dump exploded, injuring 18 Lebanese Army men, according to an army command statement broadcast by Beirut radio. While the official statement attributed the explosion to an accident in the unloading of ammunition, an anonymous phone caller told AFP that the "Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners" holds Israel responsible. Another arms dump exploded near the Bristol Hotel in west Beirut, according to Beirut radio. A third ammunition depot -- belonging to the Al-Murabitun militia -- exploded early on 24 September, the Voice of Lebanon reported.

Multinational Force -- French troops disembarked at Beirut port early on 24 September, AFP reported. France believes that the multinational force should not leave Beirut before the end of its mandate without prior agreement among the participating countries and the Lebanese authorities, AFP noted. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said President al-Jumayyil has informed the U.S., Italian and French ambassadors that the multinational force will be under his command through an operations room at the Presidential Palace.

In a lengthy discussion with Philip Habib on the multinational force's entry into Beirut, Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon expressed opposition to the U.S. envoy's call for the IDF to evacuate Beirut within 2 to 3 days, Jerusalem radio reported.

Aftermath of Beirut Massacre

The Israeli Cabinet decided in a special meeting on 24 September to appeal to the Supreme Court president, Justice Yitzhaq Kahan, to investigate the Beirut massacre, IDF radio reported. Cabinet ministers consider that the investigation will be independent, the radio said, although it will not be able to compel witnesses to give evidence. Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon had earlier promised that Israel will thoroughly investigate the massacre and will conceal nothing, according to remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio.

The radio also broadcast a statement by Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon urging Lebanese President al-Jumayyil to apprehend the assassins who carried out the massacre in Shatila refugee camp. Beirut radio subsequently reported that Lebanon's military judiciary has begun an investigation of the massacre. Noting that evidence is being gathered from witnesses and medical reports, the radio said President al-Jumayyil has requested that the investigations continue to the end and that their results be announced after accurate information has been obtained.

In other developments related to the massacre, THE JERUSALEM POST reported that the IDF's senior command knew late on 16 September that civilians were being killed in Shatila because the Phalange commander in the camp sent a report to the IDF commander in Beirut at 2300 stating that "until now 300 civilians and terrorists have been killed." The report was immediately transmitted to IDF headquarters, the POST affirmed. The paper noted that this information directly contradicts claims by Sharon and the chief of staff that the IDF was still unaware of the killings the following day. However, MA'ARIV provided a different account of the affair: While confirming that the Phalangists reported the killing of civilians to the IDF on the night of 16 September, MA'ARIV said the report was passed on through intelligence channels but was not forwarded to the chief of staff. In a statement reported by HA'ARETZ, an Israeli soldier disclosed that Palestinian women from Shatila approached his post on the evening of 15 September, telling the Israelis that the Phalangists were shooting their children and putting the men on trucks. The soldier said he reported this to his commander who replied: "It is okay, do not worry."

In the wake of the controversy over the massacre, strikes and domonstrations continued in the West Bank and Gaza, Peace Now demonstrators protested in Jerusalem and the IDF staff college commander resigned, according to reports by HA'ARETZ and Jerusalem radio.

Saudi Arabia

Reaction, Comment on Beirut Massacre -- The day will come when the Islamic and Arab nation will impose its rights on those who committed the massacres in Beirut, King Fahd declared in a speech broadcast by Riyadh radio. Muslims want peace, he said, but when their dignity is humiliated, they have to react. "I cannot say when this will take place but it will come," he added.

Relations With Jordan -- Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Jordan and delivered a message from King Fahd to King Husayn dealing with a number of issues, including Saudi-Jordanian coordination in the field of joint Arab action, Amman radio reported.

PLO

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Aden, where he was received by PDRY Politburo member Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, Aden radio reported.

Arab League

The Arab League council called on the United States to abrogate the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance and to stop nuclear cooperation with Israel, SPA reported.

Egypt

Egypt has informed Israel that its commitment to the peace treaty and the peace process remains unchanged, IDF radio reported. Meanwhile, an article in AL-AHRAM on 21 September called for Israel's expulsion from the United Nations and said the Israeli leaders should be tried as "war criminals."

Iran-Iraq War

Artillery exchanges continued with the Iranians reporting Iraqi shelling of Abadan and the Iraqis saying the Iranians shelled Basra, according to military communiques carried by Tehran radio and INA. Meanwhile, in an AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI interview reported by INA, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi spoke of reports that the Iranians are massing huge forces for another offensive. He also noted that Iraq is continuing negotiations with France over the rebuilding of its nuclear reactor.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDIUM ANNOUNCES GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

LD231710 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The Secretariat of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium reports that in accordance with Article 44 of the DRA Basic Principles, the Revolutionary Council Presidium on 23 September approved the following appointments:

Brig Gen Mohammad Rafi', member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburc, as vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers;

Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee, as the minister of national defense of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan;

Sarwar Mangal, former deputy minister and acting minister of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, as the minister of higher and vocational education.

Because of his appointment as minister of national defense, Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader was relieved of the post of vice chairman of the Revolutionary Council Presidium.

Also 'Abdol Ghafar Lakanwal, who has recently been appointed minister of agriculture and land reform, has been relieved of his post as member of the Revolutionary Council Presidium.

SARBOLAND RETURNS FROM VISIT TO USSR 22 SEP

LD222014 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] 'Abdolmajid Sarboland, member of the PDPA Central Committee and vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, returned today to Kabul after participating in the Afghan-Soviet cultural week in the USSR.

Some members of the PDPA Central Committee and members of the Council of Ministers and the deputy director of the Foreign Ministry Protocol Department welcomed 'Abdolmajid Sarboland at Kabul airport.

SOVIET-AFGHAN MEDICAL AGREEMENT SIGNED IN KABUL

LD222134 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] An agreement to extend cooperation by medical experts of the friendly Soviet Union was signed today between the DRA Ministry of Public Health and the Soviet Tekhnoeksport institute.

The agreement, which was concluded in Kabul, was signed by Minister of Public Health Nabi and [name indistinct], a representative of Tekhnoeksport, and they exchanged documents.

The signing of the agreement was also attended by the first deputy minister and by some department heads of the Public Health Ministry and also by Soviet medical advisers in Kabul.

Under the contract 20 Soviet medical experts will work in the city polyclinic for government staff and personnel.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH USSR -- Kabul, 20 Sep BAKHTAR -- An agreement of cooperation in the sphere of arts between the cultural committee of the DRA and Tekhnoeksport firm of the Soviet Union was concluded here today. Under the agreement, the instructors of the Soviet Union in different artistic disciplines would come to Afghanistan and instruct the Afghan artists in various fields of folk arts. [Text] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0438 GMT 21 Sep 82 LD]

RAO RETURNS, COMMENTS ON GANDHI'S USSR VISIT

BK230840 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao has said that Mrs Gandhi's visit to Moscow is yet another milestone in the growing Indo-Soviet friendship and economic cooperation. Rao was speaking to newsmen in New Delhi today on his return from Moscow.

In reply to a question about the reaction of Soviet leaders to Mrs Gandhi's visit to the United States, Rao said he does not think there has been any reaction of any kind. In fact, the Soviet people understand that India's relations with one country are not at the expense of our relations with any other country.

PRESS VIEWS RESULTS OF GANDHI'S SOVIET VISIT

BK230950 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0907 GMT 23 Sep 82

["Selected Extracts From Editorials" -- ISI headline]

[Text] Under the caption "A Fruitful Visit" the HINDUSTAN TIMES writes: If Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's recent trip to the United States was intended to repair ruptured relations, her current visit to the Soviet Union is aimed at strengthening ties which have been traditionally warm and singularly problem-free. Except for the Russian move into Afghanistan, on which the two countries hold divergent views, there is not a single bilateral or global issue on which New Delhi and Moscow do not find a large measure of agreement. It is therefore natural that such commendable rapport should be reflected in the joint declaration signed by Mrs Gandhi and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev....

All in all Mrs Gandhi's visit has been a success and has achieved all that it set out to do.

Under the heading "Red Carpet in Moscow" the INDIAN EXPRESS remarked: Indo-Soviet friendship has stood test of time and was no [illegible]n need of repair. Mrs Gandhi's current visit to the USSR has therefore to be seen primarily in terms of reiteration and reinforcement of the close and comprehensive bonds between the two countries at a time when India is not turning to the West....

The Soviet offer of assisting in setting up of a 1,000-mw nuclear powerplant, coming as it does in the midst of the Tarapur impasse, has political overtones as much as signifying Soviet anxiety to support India's critical energy sector....

The close identity of views between the two countries on global issues is reflected in the joint declaration signed -- but not yet released -- by Mrs Gandhi and Mr Brezhnev....

The divergence of views on India's attempts to normalise relations with Pakistan attracts attention. The two sides also agreed to disagree on Afghanistan. Soviet nervousness over the matter of Indo-Pakistan relations would seem to stem from known and unknown fears about the implications of a rapprochement between India and Pakistan on India's need for Soviet support and assistance. These fears may have been reinforced by Mrs Gandhi's recent visit to the United States and what the Soviets see as a shift to the right in India's economic and commercial policies.

Under the caption "Stronger Economic Links" TRIBUNE writes: Even before the full results of Mrs Gandhi's visit to Moscow have become clear it is obvious that India's economic relations with the Soviet Union are being strengthened.... The Soviet Union provides a refreshing contrast with the protectionist and other restrictive policies of the West....

However, any hasty conclusion that the Soviet Union has shown undue generosity to India without ensuring gains for itself would be unwarranted....

Like the Japanese, the Russians are hard bargainers and there have been instances of initial terms being stiffened with the passage of time on various counts.

COMMERCE MINISTER ON TRADE PROSPECTS WITH USSR

BK221357 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The trade turnover between India and the Soviet Union will reach the 120-billion-rupee mark by the end of the Indo-Soviet long-term plan 1981-85. In a message to a Soviet magazine, Commerce Minister Shivraj Patil said the trade turnover will be double of the level achieved during 1976-80.

Patil said that during the last 3 years India's trade with the Soviet Union has gone up by 140 percent. The Soviet Union's share in India's total trade increased from 7 percent in 1978-79 to 11 percent in 1980-81.

UK'S NOTT VISITS AIRCRAFT FACTORY IN BANGALORE

BK240756 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] British Secretary of State for Defense John Nott visited the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited [HAL] factory at Bangalore today. Nott showed keen interest in the modification carried out to the Jaguar aircraft. He also witnessed the static display of aircraft manufactured at the HAL.

Earlier, Nott called on State Governor Govind Narain and Chief Minister Gundu Rao.

Comments on Defense Talks

BK230859 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] British Secretary of State for Defense John Nott has expressed complete satisfaction over his talks with Defense Minister R. Venkataraman for further expansion of Indo-British collaboration in defense matters. Nott, now on a visit to this country, was talking to newsmen in New Delhi before leaving for Bangalore this morning. He described his visit as symbolizing the growing cooperation between the two countries.

INDIAN, FRENCH OFFICIALS DISCUSS URANIUM SUPPLY

BK231006 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission Dr H.N. Sethna has had talks with Dr (Michel Biocaire) of France on the supply of enriched uranium to the Tarapur powerplant. Press Trust of India, quoting the atomic energy sources of France, says that their talks in Vienna were held without any of their aides.

'GROSS MISMANAGEMENT' OF NUCLEAR POLICY CHARGED

BK231553 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 18 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Ajit Bhattacharjea]

[Text] Developments after Mrs Gandhi's visit to Washington have only heightened the impression that our atomic energy programme no longer gets the high quality of supervision and management that made it the envy of the developing world in the 50's and 60's. They have shown that she endorsed the much-publicised agreement for France to replace the United States as the supplier of enriched uranium for the Tarapur power station without advance study of whether this would in fact resolve the problems that curtailed the supplies from the U.S. under the agreement signed in 1963.

Obviously, the prime minister had not done her homework (atomic energy is her portfolio) and was taken in by the desire to make an easy headline. This recalls the far bigger blunder made in 1974, when she pressed ahead with the underground nuclear explosion at Pokharan without anticipating how heavily our nuclear programme would suffer as a result.

The loss in terms of withdrawal of international cooperation, especially by Canada, could have been justified if Pokharan had in fact been a major step in the development of nuclear explosive capability, whether for peaceful or military purposes, and if it had been taken after taking into account the suspicions that would be aroused and how the programme would have to be redesigned to go it alone, if necessary. But nothing that has happened since suggests that Pokharan was anything more than a one-time blast undertaken for political purposes rather than to attain specific scientific objectives.

That India was building the facilities required to explode an atomic device was known in the late 50's. The preparations were described in detail in books and papers written abroad. India, rather than China, was regarded as the first of the countries on the threshold of entering the nuclear club consisting of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France. The planning had been undertaken by the late Dr Homi Bhabha. The intention was to provide India with the military option, in addition to the other advantages of nuclear development, for use if regarded as essential for defence.

But even though Jawaharlal Nehru was aware that China was making similar preparations, he turned his face against it. When China actually staged its first nuclear test at Lop Nor in 1964, many foreign observers felt that India could and would follow suit within two years. But the decision was not taken in view of the importance Nehru had laid on the moral lead given by India and its place in the non-aligned world. Ten years later, it was even less justified. China had forged so far ahead in developing nuclear warheads as well as missile delivery systems, that it was virtually impossible to catch up.

Even so, if Mrs Gandhi was determined to achieve the status of a member of the nuclear club, Pokharan would have been part of a continuing programme whatever the reactions from abroad. This would have required the kind of political will and national determination required to go it alone if need be to achieve nuclear status -- as shown by the Chinese. But Pokharan proved to be an empty gesture staged primarily to impress domestic opinion, though it resulted in international complications.

Thus India ended up with having the worst of both worlds: It had antagonised the nuclear haves enough to make them cut back on their scientific assistance and insist on stronger safeguards against further explosions without attaining the status of a nuclear power that could continue testing while insisting that those not in the club should be prevented from doing so.

The Washington blunder is not comparable to Pokharan, but it reflects the same lack of homework and forward planning, especially after the problems India has already had with France in procuring highly enriched uranium for the reactor research centre at Kalpakkam. It is hard to imagine Jawaharlal Nehru approving a new agreement without his technical advisers studying the implications in advance. They would never have allowed him to appear so gullible.

One reason now being given for allowing Washington to renege on its responsibility to supply Tarapur with enriched uranium is that Mrs Gandhi did not wish to antagonise President Reagan at a time when India is trying its best to woo American investment, as made clear by Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee's speeches in that country. Even earlier, she had indicated that the tough U.S. response to an Indian abrogation of the 1963 agreement might extend to economic sanctions as well. This was clearly the substance of a message conveyed to New Delhi after Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao's statement in Parliament that the Tarapur agreement was virtually dead.

If this is the low condition of New Delhi's morale today, it will be in no condition to protest at all if Mr Mukherjee's efforts are successful. It may then just as well accept the full-scope safeguards on which Washington insists, though this will mean giving up Dr Bhabha's strategy for self-reliance and accepting the diktat of the nuclear haves. In any case, it is becoming increasingly clear that self-reliance in any field no longer has first priority in Mrs Gandhi's policies.

India's nuclear programme has already been gravely delayed and distorted by gross mismanagement. The strategy was to interlock the construction of reactors and fuel facilities so closely that the new generation of power reactors would need neither equipment nor fuel from abroad. Except for Tarapur, the reactors would use natural uranium and pressurised heavy water. The second state power reactors would be fuelled by the plutonium produced in them. This would lead to the third stage reactors which would be fuelled by what is described as the self-sustaining thorium-uranium-235 cycle. Since India has large deposits of monasite sands, from which thorium is produced, it would become totally self-reliant in nuclear energy and its by-products without international interference.

But the programme required large quantities of heavy water. It was to be produced at four plants -- in Baroda, Talcher, Tuticorin and Kota. All have been plagued by difficulties and bad management.

As a result, India is having to import heavy water from the Soviet Union, which also insists on safeguards. Instead of only one of Rajasthan atomic power stations using imported heavy water, both units have been obliged to do so and accept the required safeguards. Both have also been delayed and are functioning intermittently. Nevertheless, the Department of Atomic Energy is going ahead with two more power stations near Madras and two more at Narora in Uttar Pradesh.

The annual report of the department does not mention these problems, nor the delays. It also gives us no idea of the costs involved. But it claims to have drawn up plans to install 10,000 megawatts of nuclear power capacity by the end of the century. The present capacity is said to be 860 megawatts, though the reactors are running far below capacity.

Judging from the manner in which agreements that have come to public notice have been mishandled, a far closer look is required at this ambitious programme if the country is not to pay heavily for it in monetary as well as political terms.

EXPRESS VIEWS OPENING OF KHUNJERAB PASS

BK171717 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 9 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Exaggerated Fear"]

[Text] India's protest to Pakistan and China regarding the opening of the Khunjerab pass on the newly-constructed Karakoram highway has been rejected by both countries. A pro forma protest on the ground that all of J & K [Jammu and Kashimir] belongs to India until the Kashmir question is finally settled is a legitimate and understandable proposition. But it hardly serves India's interest to press the matter further. On the other hand, everything that goes to integrate POK [Pakistan-occupied Kashmir] in Pakistan, and international recognition of that fact, will help increasingly to define the line of actual control in J & K, as in international frontier subject only to such rectification and adjustment as may be necessary in order to secure a rational boundary when a final settlement is struck.

To read a threat from China or Pakistan following the mere linking of the Khunjerab pass with the Karakoram highway, which is already connected to Xinjiang through the Mintaka pass, is to raise a bogey at a time when efforts would be better concentrated on getting on with the process of normalising relations with Pakistan and China. The panic that manifests itself in official and semi-official quarters from time to time when developments such as the Khunjerab pass road-link are reported essentially betrays a lack of depth in Indian foreign policy. It is this that should worry right-thinking people.

HAQ TO BEGIN 6-DAY VISIT TO PRC 17 OCT

BK211705 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq will pay a 6-day official visit to People's Republic of China at the invitation of Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang beginning on the 17th of next month.

During his stay in China, the president will hold talks with Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders on bilateral matters, major international issues and the regional situation.

HAQ SAYS ARMY EQUIPPED WITH NECESSARY WEAPONS

BK230043 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that Pakistan's Armed Forces are equipped with necessary sophisticated weapons and possess the professional capability to effectively defend the geographical and ideological frontiers of the country. The president, who is also the chief of the army staff, said this at Baluch regimental center, Abbottabad, in his address at a function on the occasion of the assumption of office of the new colonel commandant, Lt Gen Rahimuddin Khan.

The president said our efforts to acquire sophisticated weapons do not imply that we possess any kind of aggressive ambitions. We are making these efforts solely for our defense, and they do not pose a threat to any other country. He said we love our independence while also respecting the independence of others.

He said reports published in certain sections of the press about the U.S. arms supply to Pakistan are baseless and thanked the Governments of China and Saudi Arabia for their liberal assistance to Pakistan. He also appreciated the roles of other Islamic nations in this regard.

Referring to elections in the country, the president reiterated that elections will definitely be held.

About past performances of the Baluch regiment, the president said the Baluch regiment is the senior regiment of the Pakistan Army, and it has century-old tales of courage and valor. Also, on account of its military achievements, it enjoys an eminent position throughout the world.

MORE WEAPONS SEIZED; FOREIGNER ARRESTED

BK230225 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The police have arrested a foreigner in Islamabad allegedly involved in arms smuggling discovered on Tuesday.

The police seized some more arms including three rifles, five pistols, three revolvers, one shotgun and an ammunition-manufacturing machine.

DELEGATE TO IPU REJECTS PEACE PROPOSAL

LD231058 Tehran IRNA in English 0930 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Rome, Sept. 22, IRNA -- The Iranian delegation to the IPU conference in Rome rejected Australian envoy's proposal concerning ending the Iraqi imposed war.

One of the Iranian delegates in the Interparliamentary Union conference, Mohammad Zanganeh, said the reason for the rejection was its similarity with Iraqi proposed resolution.

Iran in its suggested proposal called for condemnation of Iraq for unilaterally cancelling the 1975 accord and for its aggression and occupation of Iranian territory, its violation of human rights in massacring innocent people particularly bombing of a demonstration in Hamadan, western Iran to mark the Jerusalem Day as well as schools, hospitals, and Iranian cities.

Iran in its proposed resolution also requested the secretary general of the union to send a parliamentary mission to inspect Saddam's crimes in Iran.

Iran's demands in the proposed resolution also include the return of Iraqi deportees to their own lands, a return of their confiscated properties, also putting pressure on Iraq to accept the humanitarian POWs relatives visit exchange.

Meanwhile, the Iranian delegation participating in the 69th Interparliamentary Union conference also met with several Italian officials yesterday.

They discussed matters of mutual interest and studied mutual industrial and economic cooperation.

MAHALLATI ON WAR, 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

GF231750 Tehran IRNA in English 1720 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Rasht, Sept 23, IRNA -- The representative of Imam Khomeyni in the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC), Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahallati, in an interview here today said that the Iraq-imposed war has further consolidated the unity among the armed forces. The hojjat ol-Eslam, who is also the deputy from Rasht in the Majlis, and is currently here on the occasion of "war week", further added that the unity between the Iranian Muslim forces had frightened the world and as a result of the war more than one million youths have gone under military training and a powerful Islamic army has been established.

At present the IRGC enjoying good organizational structure, has various brigades and the IRGC high school has already been established and preparations are underway for the opening of an academy for the IRGC, he said.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahallati further told IRNA that the key to the victory of the Iranian forces in the Iraqi-imposed war was Islamic morale and human power.

Commenting on the desperate moves of the monafeqin [hypocrites] (MKO) [Mojahedin-e Khalq] and their present situation, he said that in his view the activities of the counter-revolutionary grouplets were over and now they had taken up an attitude of vengeance through entering into an alliance with Qashqa'i tribes and the defunct Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP). He pointed out that these grouplets could not prove anything.

The counterrevolutionaries were in the last days of their disgraceful life, as shown in their terrorist activities, he said.

With the help of the United States and other superpowers, the counterrevolutionary groups aimed at overthrowing the Islamic Republic. However, he went on to say, the Iranian people who have defeated the Iraqi forces, could easily wipe out the counterrevolutionaries.

As for the poisonous propaganda of the world imperialists led by the U.S. in the region, Mahallati said that the reactionary regimes of the region by their vicious propaganda were trying to prevent dissemination of news related to the Islamic revolution in the region and in the world.

However, he added, with the help of God and leadership of Imam Khomeyni all these plots have been thwarted.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,056

LD231806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Communique No 1,056 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The faithful combatants of God continue their sacred aims of defending Islam and protecting their Islamic homeland and work day and night with self-service, steadfastness and resistance.

Part of the Islam combatants' activities and a summary of operations carried out on the battlefronts over the past 24 hours are as follows:

On the country's western front, exchanges of heavy-weapon fire continued. Our forces on all those fronts answered enemy fire, inflicting losses and casualties. The artillery of the Islamic Republic of Iran Army was brought against the enemy positions on the country's western fronts yesterday and opened defensive fire on the enemy artillery. This resulted in silencing enemy artillery, as well as destroying one aggressor's fieldgun and several bunkers. Exchanges of fire continued with greater intensity at Salehabad, Qasr-e Shirin and Meymak. Our forces opened fire on the enemy at the (?north).

On the country's southern front, our forces defended their positions and opened fire on enemy concentrations. Our forces used mortar and artillery fire to halt enemy activities.

The infidel enemy continued its inhuman actions, destroying defenseless people's houses, and yesterday brought the city of Abadan's residential sector under its heavy artillery once again. As a result of this, three houses were destroyed, two mosques were damaged and several areas gutted.

Enemy aircraft violated Iranian airspace during the past 24 hours but were foiled by tactical maneuvers of the air force's fighter planes and the fire of the antiaircraft units. The aggressor enemy aircraft were driven off.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

KHAMENE'I RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PDRY LEADER

LD230156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpt] According to the Central News Unit, the PDRY ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran was received this afternoon by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. The ambassador delivered a written message from Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

MUSAVI STRESSES NEED FOR GOVERNMENT COORDINATION

LD232240 Tehran IRNA in English 1934 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 23 IRNA -- Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi Wednesday urged coordination between Cabinet ministers and the council for the coordination of revolutionary institutions, adding that such a cooperation was necessary since people regarded the government and the council as popular bodies.

He said that to speed up compilation of the regulations based on Islamic codes the council could present proposals to the government on various current issues.

Prime Minister Musavi presided over a joint meeting of Cabinet ministers and the council here Wednesday afternoon.

KHOMEYNI WARNS STUDENTS AGAINST EAST, WEST

LD232232 Tehran IRNA in English 0951 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Tehran, Sept 23, IRNA -- Millions of students throughout the country attended school classes this morning on the first day of the new academic year, [which] started with a message from the leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni.

The imam urged all education officials to make efforts for the further improvement in educational activities stressing that Iran today could no more tolerate pro-Western or Eastern thoughts. He also emphasised that all educational officials should be selected from among committed people believing in the Islamic Republic.

Noting that it was only Iran's culture which was based on Islamic principles, the message said that students should be educated in a way that when graduated, they would deeply believe that the main source of all miseries was the superpowers of the East and the West.

Imam Khomeyni warned teachers of penetration of left wing Soviet-backed or pro-U.S. groups among the students, calling on the students to report to school officials in case they faced with students who, disguised as friends, attempted to deceive their class-mates.

Addressing the students, the message urged them to step on the path of truth adding that any deviation from this path would not only destroy them, but would affect others in the long run.

"You should be careful that penetration of monafeqin [hypocrites] (MKO) [Mohahedin-e Khalq] and other saboteurs and groups in high schools and other education centres would cause annihilation of Islam for which all those involved in educational affairs, especially Hezbollahi high school teachers and students, will be responsible," the message remarked.

Any negligence in educational affairs was a treason to Islam, Islamic Republic and cultural independence of the country and should seriously be avoided, the message read.

It stressed that the fate of a country and a nation was in the hands of the intellectual stratum, adding that the objectives of neo-colonialism was to exploit this group in its own interest.

The imam noted that due to the failure of the ruling system during the former regime, in every field the country was in need of foreign assistance which hindered the country and Islam from any promotion.

He called on all strata to embark on overall round-the-clock efforts to compensate past deficiencies.

The message also urged parents to carefully watch their children's contacts not to be deceived by U.S. monafeqin or misled Soviet-backed elements.

The message hoped that students would guarantee cultural, political and military independence of the country in future, to save Iran from conspiracies of superpowers and found true Third World realm [as received].

CLANDESTINE: REGIME USING CHEMICAL WEAPONS

GF221809 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The Free Voice of Iran correspondent in Paris reports that the office of the Mojahedin-e Khalq in France has issued a statement which says that on 14 September a group of the personnel at the military base at (Qalat), connected with the Hamzeh garrison in Reza'iyeh, which was one of the centers of the crushing forces of Khomeyni in Kordestan, during a series of operations destroyed a major portion of this base and then rejoined the resistance groups in Kordestan.

During the operation of the patriotic nationalist forces personnel in (Qalat), 20 commanders and mercenaries of Khomeyni were killed and 1 120-mm gun, 1 tank, 5 mortar launchers, several ground-to-air missiles and an ammunition dump at the base were destroyed.

The Mojahedin-e Khalq statement also adds that during a recent air attack by Khomeyni's air force around Piranshahr villages, the regime used incendiary and chemical bombs.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER MEETS BULGARIAN OFFICIAL

LD222040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the Bulgarian deputy foreign trade minister visited Tehran today to view the eighth international exhibition. He met and conferred with Mr Mohammad Salamati, the agriculture and rural development minister. The Bulgarian deputy foreign trade minister expressed his country's interest in the expansion of relations and the implementation of the protocol recently signed by the two countries. Mr Salamati thanked him and expressed the mutual interest of the bilateral economic and commercial relations, particularly in the agricultural field.

DEPUTY VISITS SOVIET POW'S IN AFGHAN CAMPS

GF231748 Tehran IRNA in English 1710 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Islamabad, Sept 23 IRNA -- Ms A'zam Taleqani, the Tehran deputy in Majlis who is currently here, visited the camp of the Afghan mujahidin near Peshawar and met and talked with the Soviet POWs in the camp.

During the meeting the Soviet captives said that they were forced to go to Afghanistan and added that they were not willing to fight against the Afghan Muslim mujahidin who are fighting against Afghanistan's Soviet-backed regime.

Ms Taleqani also met with a number of Moro militants who are fighting against the current regime in Philippines. The Moro combatants are undergoing military training in the mujahidin's camp.

She told the Moro freedomfighters that the committed Muslim forces will ultimately win and the lackey regimes were doomed.

In a press conference in Peshawar, commenting on the attitude of the Islamic countries towards the issue of Palestine, she said that regimes such as that of Saudi Arabia only pretended to support the Palestinians. Such regimes were telling lies and in fact were on the side of the Zionist regime, she said to reporters.

IRNA REPORTS ON AFGHAN REBEL SUCCESSES

LD231354 Tehran IRNA in English 1001 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Islamabad, Sept. 23, IRNA -- The leader of Afghanistan Islamic Alliance, Burhanuddin Rabbani, said Wednesday that so far the Soviets had embarked on seven intensive attacks against Panjsher Valley and in the last of the series, mujahidin had killed over 6,000 Afghan and Soviet soldiers and commandos, also destroying 30 helicopters and planes in their bases.

Speaking to IRNA in Peshawar, the Afghan Muslim leader added that mujahidin seized 1,200 rifles and 21 tanks during the attack launched by joint Afghan and Soviet forces with 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks.

In this last intrusion, lasting for three months, the Soviets bombed the area for 40 days during which a 1,000-man battalion of the Soviet-backed Afghan forces surrendered to mujahidin.

Speaking about the alliance which was earlier formed by seven different groups who are active in their struggle against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, he stressed that Shi'a brothers should joint the united front, adding that if they could not come under a united leadership, their alliance would not be successful.

Referring to the fate of Soviet POWs, Rabbani said that they would be exchanged for mujahidin but so far the Soviet Union had committed treason and had not handed over mujahidin resisters. Also, he added, a number of Soviet captives had been converted to Islam and were teaching mujahidin how to use arms they had seized from the occuping forces.

While commenting on recent Pak-Afghan talks under the supervision of the United Nations, Rabbani emphasised that they did not accept such negotiations with absence of the two belligerent parties.

LATE REPORT: KHO'INI ARRESTED IN MECCA

LD241150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1036 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] On the occasion of the second anniversary of the imposed war and during the war week, and at the invitation of Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Kho'ini, the imam's representative and the supervisor of the Iranian pilgrims, this morning at 0900 a glorious gathering of pilgrims to the house of God assembled in a vast area in front of the (?congregational) mosque; pilgrims from other countries could also be seen in their midst.

The pilgrims carried portraits of Imam Khomeyni and placards saying: "There is no god but God, and Muhammad is the prophet of God." Although they were chanting unity slogans and slogans such as "Death to Israel" and "Death to America," they maintained order and tried not to provoke the Saudi police, special guards and other Saudi officials carrying clubs and shields, who had surrounded them.

After reciting the Friday passage from the Koran, the Iranian pilgrims started chanting unity slogans and were preparing to continue the rest of the program when heavy and light vehicles and ambulances, blowing their horns and sounding their sirens, penetrated the solid ranks of those who had taken part in the gathering and started to confiscate pamphlets and placards.

At this time, the imam's representative issued the order for a quiet march without any slogans and the vast crowd began moving in solid ranks toward Masjid al-Haram [the mosque where the pilgrimage takes place]. The Saudi police set up a barrier in front of the marchers, began beating and injuring a number of them and arrested a number of others.

The marchers refrained from reacting so as not to provoke the police, and continued their march toward Masjid al-Haram in an orderly fashion to take part in the Friday prayers.

While chanting slogans such as "Death to Israel" and "Death to America" in front of the mosque, they started entering Masjid al-Haram.

The Saudi officials stationed as many police and security guards as they could on the marchers' route and had helicopters in the air. When a large part of the crowd passed the podium where speeches were being delivered and where the relief headquarters was based, members of the police rushed into the relief headquarters, tore up the placards, confiscated portraits of the imam and pamphlets, and arrested Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Kho'ini, the imam's representative; Hojjat ol-Eslam Jannati, a member of the Council of Guardians; and a number of other people who were present.